



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GORDIACEA, WITH
DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES.

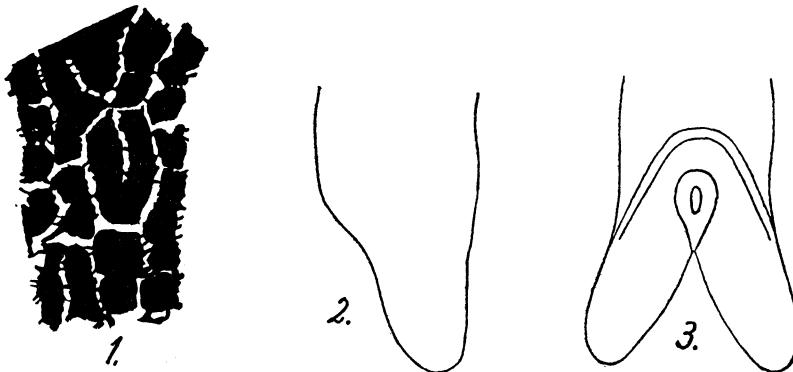
BY THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, JR.

Through the kindness of Dr. Charles W. Stiles a collection of *Gordiacea* from the Smithsonian Institution was sent me for examination, which included the following new species:

1. *Gordius alascensis* n. sp.

♂, Smithsonian Institution Coll. No. 6,962; Snug Harbor, Cook Inlet, Alaska.

Length, 120 mm.



Form. Cylindrical, very slender, without median grooves; apex of head rounded, anterior portion of the body scarcely narrower than the middle portion. Tail lobes slightly longer than broad (fig. 3 on ventral and fig. 2 on lateral view), somewhat flattened medially, without hairs or spicules; the cloacal aperture is placed upon a slight eminence, and at a distance from the latter, anterior and lateral to it, is an arched integumentary ridge.

Cuticula (fig. 1) with low areolæ elongated parallel to the long axis of the body, irregular in form and size, close together and irregularly confluent; contiguous areolæ are interconnected by one or several narrow ridges.

Color iridescent dark brown with a darker neck ring, rounded tip of head white.

Diagnostic characters. The small size and even diameter, the confluent, interconnected areolæ, the precloacal ridge and the absence of hairs and spicules on the tail lobes afford a combination of characters that seem to distinguish this from all previously described species.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES.

In previous papers¹ I have described most of the species from the continent of North America, and others have been described by Camerano² and Villot.³ The tenable species known from this region are given below with their ranges, but it may be mentioned that specimens have been collected in only three localities north of the United States and from but a few in Central America.

1. *Paragordius varius* (Leidy).

This is the most abundant species in the United States. It is known from Mexico, Lower California, and Guatemala; and in the United States from Maine, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, District of Columbia, Kansas, Texas, California, Illinois, Michigan, Arizona, South Dakota and New Mexico.

2. *Gordius villoti* Rosa.⁴

Mexico, Bay of Fundy, Ungava (Canada); and in the United States from Maryland, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, New York, Pennsylvania, Montana, Kansas, California, Michigan, Arkansas, Vermont, Tennessee, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Dakota, Texas. It seems to be next abundant to the preceding.

3. *G. villoti difficilis* (Montg.).

North Carolina. This and the following may prove not to be tenable but to be neotenic forms of *G. villoti*.

4. *G. lineatus* Leidy.

New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Michigan; most of the specimens have been found in springs.

¹ 1898, The Gordiaceae of Certain American Collections, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard*, 32.—1898, *Idem.*, II, *Proc. California Acad. Sci.* (3), 1.—1900, Gordiaceae from the Cope Collection, *Biol. Bull.*, 1.—1901, The Identity of the Gordiacean Species, *Chordodes morgani* and *C. puerilis*, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*.

² 1898, 1897, *Monografia dei Gordii, Accad. Reale Sci. Torino*.

³ *Monographie des Dragonneaux*, 1874, *Arch. Zool. génér. expér.*, 3.

⁴ I would follow Camerano in dropping the name *Gordius aquaticus* Linn. on account of insufficient diagnosis, and in adopting *G. villoti* Rosa for the species described by Villot as *G. aquaticus* Linn. *G. robustus* Leidy, *G. aquaticus robustus* (Leidy) *mihi*, and *G. aquaticus* Linn. as previously used by me then become synonyms of *G. villoti*.

5. *G. densaræolatus* Montg.

Wyoming, Montana, California; evidently a Western form.

6. *G. platycephalus* Montg.

Ungava (Canada), Guatemala; and in the United States from Pennsylvania and Montana.

7. *G. violaceus* Baird.

California. I doubt whether this is tenable, since the diagnosis is meagre and males are unknown.

8. *G. longareolatus* Montg.

California.

9. *G. alascensis* Montg.

Alaska.

10. *Chordodes morgani* Montg.

Maryland, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Florida, Iowa, Nebraska. Fairly common in the eastern portion of the United States.

11. *C. occidentalis* Montg.

Sonora (Mexico), and California, Arizona, Montana, Texas, Wyoming; on the western part of the continent this replaces the preceding.

12. *C. dugesi* Camer.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.

13. *C. griffinii* Camer.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.

14. *C. cameranonis* Montg.

Mazatlan or Panama.

From the United States there are then known some eleven forms, two or three of which may be found to be untenable. Of these the final hosts are known only for *Paragordius varius* (a Gryllid, *Acheta*), for *Gordius villoti* (Acridiids), for *Chordodes morgani* (a Blattid), and for *C. occidentalis* (an Acridiid).